

RELINQUISHMENT OF EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS

*Treaty signed at Washington for the United States and the United
Kingdom February 25, 1905*

Senate advice and consent to ratification March 8, 1905

Ratified by the United Kingdom April 3, 1905

Ratified by the President of the United States May 12, 1905

Ratifications exchanged at Washington June 12, 1905

Entered into force June 12, 1905

Proclaimed by the President of the United States June 12, 1905

Article I executed; article II terminated December 10, 1963¹

34 Stat. 2870; Treaty Series 446

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, acting in the name of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, have for the purposes hereinafter stated, appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

His Britannic Majesty, the Right Honorable Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States;

Who, after having communicated each to the other their respective full powers; found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

The United States of America agrees to renounce in the British Protectorate of Zanzibar, and in that part of the mainland dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar which lies within the Protectorate of British East Africa, the extraterritorial rights secured to it by the treaty of September

¹ Date on which Zanzibar became independent.

21, 1833,² between the United States and the Sultan of Muscat, and the treaty of July 3, 1886,³ between the United States and Zanzibar.

The jurisdiction exercised thereunder by consular courts of the United States in the British Protectorate of Zanzibar and in that part of the mainland dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar which is under British protection, and all the exceptional privileges, exemptions, and immunities enjoyed by citizens of the United States as a part of or appurtenant to such jurisdiction, shall absolutely cease and determine. It being understood, however, that this renunciation shall not take effect until such time as the rights of extraterritoriality enjoyed in Zanzibar by other nations shall have been likewise renounced.

ARTICLE II

In consideration of this renunciation by the United States of America, the Government of His Britannic Majesty agrees to empower the competent British courts which have been established in the British Protectorate of Zanzibar and in that part of the mainland dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar which is under British protection, to exercise jurisdiction over citizens of the United States the same as over British subjects and British protected persons, and that citizens of the United States shall have in and before said courts all the rights and privileges that belong and are accorded therein to British subjects and to British protected persons.

ARTICLE III

The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at the City of Washington this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JOHN HAY	[SEAL]
H. M. DURAND	[SEAL]

² TS 247, *ante*, vol. 9, p. 1291, MUSCAT.

³ TS 376, *ante*, p. 1290.

